



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 34

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[August 20th, 1895.]

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BRITISH LEGATION.—65, Rua 1º de Março and Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 16, Rue Theophilo Ottoni. WM. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1º de Março. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evandro da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during Lent. Holy Communion after morning service on Sundays. On Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capemana. Nº 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. RAGHIV, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr. German Physician. Office: 23, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Provisor. Professor of Histology, especially of Osteology and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rue da Quitanda. Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Residence: N.º 3, Rue Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

"WHY DE DEBBIL DEY TAKE MY UM-BALLA?"

Who does these boys displace?
Me! meet Bambolins face to face!
B. Furtado.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir.—Imp-ess-nay, "appalled is not so strong a word—by the truly magnificent—culture of patriotic enthusiasm we have lately witnessed, on the part of persons claiming to represent the Brazilian people, I—“moi qui vous parle”—a member, from no fault of my own, of the blood-thirsty and piratical British race, at present distinguishing my innumerable instincts under a peaceful commercial aspect, have to make public, through the medium of your hospitable columns, the fact that I had nothing whatever to do with the alleged occupation of the Ilha da Trindade by the English; that the said Ilha is one of the very last places I should ever think of occupying; that whatever the British Foreign Office may have done in the matter was entirely without my knowledge an i sanction; and finally, that, to the best of my belief, every countryman of mine in Brazil is in a position to say the same.

I make the foregoing declaration in the most solemn manner possible, for the information and guidance of Brazilian patients, in case of their being suddenly afflicted with a fresh attack of the “brios.”

I wish it to be clearly understood however that I am not authorised, even if under present circumstances I were inclined, to speak on behalf of the British minister at the Brazilian capital. “Of this man, Pickwick,”—meaning with due respect, Her Majesty's late representative in Rio,—“we shall say but little. The subject presents but few attractions. I do n't—nor do you, gentlemen—rejoice in the con empation of heartless cruelty, and systematic villainy!” But, after all, what is more probable than that the whole incident may be the outcome of a fiendishly machiavellian intrigue on the part of the gentleman referred to, having for its object to obtain for himself an official residence in a strictly quiet neighborhood, where he could be entirely free from visitors, yellow fever and mosquitoes?

Nevertheless there is something so touchingly ingenuous in the British explanation that one marvels how any pure minded man can fail to be satisfied with it.

There was nobody on the island of the Trindade. It was what is vulgarly called a “gad-forsaken” place, abandoned, that is to say, even by the strictly limited number of persons one might have thought himself justified in expecting to find there.

The Gladstonian F. O. happened to pass that way hoisted a flag—quite unknownst like—and then walked off, whistling to look for periwinkles on the beach. The G. F. O. did not mean anything by it. He was just simply thinking of nothing at all, at the time.

Why, sir, it is a kind of mistake which occurs every day. I put down my umbrella in a public waiting room and, waking up from a doze, observe an affable gent in the act of annexing it.

“Excuse me, but that is my umbrella!”

“Oh, is it?” responds the affable one. “Jusso, jussos! Here it is, you see. I was—er—I was only going to have it bound, and a few new plated wires put into it for you. Besides, it is uncommonly like one I used to have, don't you know, and for the moment I thought it was the same.”

The thing is so simple, I declare I have lost scores of umbrellas just in that way; especially since I came to Brazil.

The best move on the chess-board, as I have been informed by an expert, is to take your adversary's queen when he is not looking. Can it be that this correctly illustrates the policy pursued by the late British liberal government; the one presided over by the “liberal estatista” Sir Gladstone, whom all Brazilians admire so enthusiastically?

We know, at least, that King Coffee the African—not the Brazilian—putative—had his grand old umbrella—well—conveyed away, by Sir Garnet Wolseley at the head of the British forces, and was naturally much annoyed at its loss; venting his indignation, according to the official organ of the *Loc Maio de Loureiro*, “O. Ponche,” in the words which serve as a heading to this letter.

But the King Coffee with whom we have now to do is a very different personage, and F. M. Lord Wolseley would find his mate if he tried to play off any of his umbrella jokes here. He would have the entire “Ilha dos bravos” on his track within five minutes of his arrival, and we should soon see what sort of a “show” he and his bare-legged Highlanders would make when confronted by the fire eaters of the “Iatahão” (lizards).

Illyory will tell, with tears in her eyes, of all the noble things which were said, and done, when the news of the invasion at length reached Rio de Janeiro. An excited press denounced the outrage, meetings were held, literary gentry sat up till two in the morning tearing their hair for epigrams suitable to the occasion; subscription lists were opened to delay the expenses of a great war and a sum amounting to over a conto of reis almost immediately promised; the inevitable “roll of the brave” brought up two thousand patriotic daredevils, in waistcoats open at the breast in readiness to receive the bullets of the enemy.

One orator declared, amid frantic applause, to an audience of over three thousand persons, that—well, I forget the exact words—“Brazil was only a small place, but it was large enough to form a sepulchre for the country's honor”—or something of that kind. Another, according to report I have before me, informed those present that “though they” (the English) possessed a navy of four hundred ships, still “a cemetery was also a solemn thing;” and that “if they continued to occupy the island of the Trindade, they would find a cemetery in Rio de Janeiro,” from which it seems hardly clear even to an Englishman whether the British army, or the four hundred ships, were to be putting the cemetery in question, or if the speaker intended to bury himself and all his friends there.

“Gritos” and “vaias” were given under the very noses of several Englishmen who went out to see what they dared to call “the fun”; a hatter was forced by superior numbers to take down his sign, which bore the hated legend “chapellaria ingleza;” some glass was broken, and—a new loan was floated in London!

It was only after some reflection that I realized the full significance of the last named proceeding. England was to be forced to advance the cash wherewith to pay the expenses of a war against herself! “He that will ciper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him!” What chance had our clumsy British diplomacy in presence of such a master stroke as this?

Telegrams were sent up country, thus: “Enormous enthusiasm reigning everywhere. Population delirious. Chandelles smashed in the Café do Lourdes. Perfect order prevails.”

Telegrams came back again, in showers, clipped economically thus: “Admire correct attitude view English usurpation island Trindade. ‘Viva a Republica!’—Manoel Joaquim José Antonio da Silva e Sonsa.”

The students of the various colleges tossed their spelling books aside, and rushed out of school to instruct their fathers as to the “attribute” it behaved them to assume in this grave and terrible crisis; in short, in the words of the poet:

“The deuce there was to pay!
At asses milk—cum—water!”

Sir, we must all “have patience.” Hard words break no bones. We live in the land of opera bouffe, and these brilliant manifestations—like the parades of soldiers with tin helmets, spears and bayonets, thin legs, red stockings and noses to match, which have delighted us from our youth up—are all a harmless make believe. The effervescent enthusiasm of yesterday is as fit as stale soda water to-day. Neither the strategists of Iatahão, nor the marksmen of the Rio bombardment will be called upon to gather fresh laurels in the Ilha da Trindade—it indeed there be any laurels existing in that delectable spot.

No one expects, or ever did expect, any trouble whatever. The bloodiest solution to be apprehended was a reference to arbitration.

We all nourish the most sanguine expectations regarding Brazil; and there is no reason why Brazilians should not enjoy their share in its future prosperity if they will only learn to exercise, among others, the virtues of modesty, industry, and self-control.

Let them for decency's sake, whether in the right or in the wrong, drop their trick of shouting out praises of themselves, which tempt people to swear, and threats against others, which make people laugh; and then, if they display the requisite energy, perseverance, and determination, they may doubtless aspire to be known as some proud day in the remote future, as “the Japanese of the Western Hemisphere.”

I am, dear Sir,
Yours hopefully,

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

7 Aug. 1895.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rue da Alfandega

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Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**
(Caixa 120) (Caixa 125)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft, Berlin Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and corresp-
England.....	M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, London Barclays, Ltd., Liverpool, Düsseldorf Banking Company, Liverpool, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Comptoir National d'Écompte de Paris, Paris Lazard Frères & C. Co., Paris (André Neufville & Co., Paris Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rue da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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London E. C.**

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to argument — whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room — and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75, Rue 1º de Março,
from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

Gazeta Commercial e Financeira**A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL**

Terms of Subscription: £ for Rio, . . . 15000 per annum
" Brazil, 20000 " "
" Foreign . . . 20 frs. "

Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO

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Old Brazilian stamps bought,

Collections of stamps purchased.

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From the Field.

A TRIP TO BOLIVIA.

(Continued from our last.)

After visiting the works we returned to Puno, which we left about 4.30 to return to Uyuni. We were to travel in a hand-car; accordingly we were pulled by two mules for four miles up to the top of the hill, and then proceeded to run down by our own weight. It was rather exciting work; for we were bound to go fast, it being advisable to get in before dark, as unseen stones on the track are a decided danger for such light things as hand-cars. Fortunately, we had a lad who knew the track well; and we arrived safely, though chilled to the bone.

On the following morning we were up early to take the train for Oruro. This part of the line has only been open for barely two years, but has already made a great difference to the country. It runs at first over a barren wind-swept salt plain, about 12,000 ft. above the sea level, but with hills in every direction dotted the horizon and rising to a much greater height. At several stations along the line there was considerable life, notably at Challapata, where building lots to accommodate 20,000 people have been laid out. Till twelve months ago it was a mere Indian village, but now it is the railway station for the capital, Sucre, distant less than a week on mule back, and, above all, for the very rich mines of Coquellocha, where the ore is so rich that quite half the proceeds are lost by theft. Many and amusing, though rather revolting, were the methods of theft described to us.

The latter part of the journey runs through a valley, in which are raised excellent potatoes and also barley. The salt meadows form first-class pasture for the

tiny mountain sheep and for the llamas, or "great camel-like sheep of Peru." These latter are ugly, stupid-looking animals, with necks like camels and heads like donkeys. They are used very largely as pack animals. They can carry a load of about 125 lbs, but their rate of progress is slow, only about two miles an hour. Being winter, the vast extent of bare plain looked singularly desolate, and I appreciated the remark of our American engine driver, who said à propos of the Indian villages: "Just when you think you're out of the knowledge of God you see one of their churches on a hill." The churches are the only reputable edifices in most of the villages. The houses are merely thatched mud hovels, with a little wooden cross stuck all askew in the thatch to ward off the lightning; but the churches are substantial stone buildings, generally with a rough-built tower containing a peal of bells, and often with curiously carved doorways. All along the route, not taking into account the remains of Inca tombs, there seem signs of a larger population in former days, in the shape of ruined houses and coral walls. As one approaches Oruro, one sees very evident indication of the mineral wealth contained in the hill-side.

Arrived at Oruro, which is the present terminus of the railway, we drove off in a coach and four to a very comfortable hotel, where we were invited to dine at the English table. We found a fair number of English there, for the most part engaged in mining enterprises. But in Bolivia, as a whole, the number is very small, probably owing to the fact that there is no British representative, and consequently no one to protect British interests or to give information as to the state and prospects of trade. We have never had a diplomatic representative in Bolivia since Lord Palmerston's time, when the inhabitants of La Paz grievously insulted our minister there. Unable to retaliate in suitable fashion, Lord Palmerston contented himself with striking Bolivia off the map of the world — a compliment which the Bolivians repaid; and so the matter stands to this day.

Whatever be the facts of this diplomatic squabble, there can be no doubt that mineral discoveries in Bolivia are bringing prosperity and increased trade to the country, the advantages of which we are likely to entirely miss. That protection is needed is shown by the case of a stalwart American from the western states, whom we met in Oruro. This man, who was the manager of a mine near Oruro, had trouble with a native rival manager. The native turned out his Indian *employés* to attack the American. The latter, his own men not being armed or prepared for the fray, took refuge in his house. His enemies proceeded to set fire to his house, and called for dynamite to blow it up. Thinking things were getting too warm to be pleasant, he left by the back door, and, Winchester in hand, took to the open country. Finding him gone they pursued him, but he pumped five shots into them at something like a thousand yards, wounding four men. He then ran for his life, and escaped to Oruro. Next day he was too done up to leave his house to go and lodge a complaint; and when he went on the following day he found his enemies had been before-hand with him, and he was arrested for unlawfully wounding. I don't know what his eventual fate has been, but when we were there he had been ten months in gaol awaiting trial, and was allowed the lordly sum of threepence a day to provide himself with bed and board. We met him at the hotel, for he was allowed out in the town accompanied by a soldier, whom he not infrequently lost, and whom at other times he had to help home owing to the unwise hospitality of his friends. The American minister was of course making vigorous representations to the Bolivian government, and in consequence it had been hinted to the delinquent that if he liked to escape he might. He had elected, however, to stand to his guns, and to claim compensation, in which he was doubtless successful. It is not difficult, however, to see what would have been his fate if he had been an unprotected Englishman.

Oruro is a quaint old Spanish town, depending for its importance mainly on its ancient silver mines; but the opening of the railway has given it a great impetus as a distributing centre. Unfortunately, they are improving away and modernising a great many of the quaint old houses with their

* Diplomatic relations have recently been reopened with Bolivia.—Eds. News.

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large, curiously carved balconies. There are two or three massive old towers, and the streets look very picturesque with their troops of llamas, mules, and donkeys, and in certain spots the brightly dressed Indian women squatting on the ground and holding impromptu markets. We descended one of the most famous of the silver mines, climbing down some 650 ft. over steep rocky steps. The going down was bad enough, as in many places we could not stand upright; but the climb up was a terrible undertaking, for owing to the great altitude, (over 13,000 ft.) one naturally suffered from shortness of breath. Yet the Indian workmen cheerfully and easily run up these steps with great sticks of ore on their backs.

We left Orinoco on our journey to La Paz in a ramsack old coach, drawn by a team of mules. We started about eleven o'clock one morning, and, after driving for some nine leagues over the usual desolate wind-swept plateau, we arrived at about five o'clock at our quarters for the night. Our quarters were in a dirty, ill-kept, evil-smelling little inn; though, except for a heap of half-cured skins in one corner, our room did not smell much. Having to start before sunrise, and the cold being intense, we did not go through the formality of undressing. The usual furniture of these inns is a stone or mud bench running round the walls, a large stone table, and two or three stone or mud projections which serve as bedsteads. Fortunately, owing to the extreme cold, insects do not flourish, in spite of the prevailing filth.

An early start was necessary, and hideously cold it was when we set out. The midday sun, however, is generally powerful. We drove sixteen leagues before we stopped for a meal at a little township called Sica Sica, and we should have fared badly had we not had provisions with us. The drive continued uninteresting, though this elevated plateau is fairly fertile, and affords very good grazing. The principal sights were the beautiful snowy peaks of Sijama, rising to some 22,000 ft., the highest mountain in the cordillera of the coast. Before we lost sight of Sijama, Illimani, the highest mountain in the whole of South America, except Aconcagua, came into view on the right, of the inner or main branch of the Andes. We slept in a miserable little inn at Ayo Ayo, after a tiring drive of twenty-five leagues.

It was even colder than usual when we started at 6.30 a. m., and it was three or four hours before we got warm. From the middle of the second stage we had the most lovely mountain view imaginable. In the extreme distance was Sorata, with its confused mass towering up to a height of over 21,000 ft. Then for some 200 miles came an unbroken range of snow summits, the snow level being well over 16,000 ft. Amongst the lesser peaks stood up the huge pyramid of Potosi. Then followed a serrated range of snowy peaks, till the eye rested on the smooth table top of Aniñatata, concerning which the Indian legend runs that an Inca of old, hurt in his pride by its supreme height, broke off the summit and hurled it from his sling to where, far off over the plain, its pyramid still rises, and is called the Sugar Loaf. Then comes a dip, and then the giant mass of Illimani. It stands in appearance isolated, and raises four huge summits, each clad for many thousand feet in snow. This is the crowning point of the view, and south of it the mountains sink to the comparatively unimportant range of the Tres Cruces, which stretch to the south as far as the eye can reach. We were still driving over the plain, which seemed to end abruptly in the snowy slopes of the mountains, but in reality these were many leagues away, and between us and them lies the great cleft, at the bottom of which is the city of La Paz.

La Paz lies about 1,000 ft. below the level of the plateau in a deep, narrow valley though which flows a stream which, by way of the Beni and the Madeira, eventually reaches the Amazon. The approach to the town lies down one side of the ravine, and is exceedingly steep. The town is very quaint and picturesque, and contains some very fine old churches. It was founded as long ago as 1538 by the Alonso de Mendoza who was sent in advance by Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. It is the biggest city in Bolivia, with some 50,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps three-quarters are Indians. The crowning glory of La Paz is Illimani, of whose immense snow-covered mass glimpses are to be caught down many streets — very beautiful, especially in the

evening light. Our arrival in La Paz was rather comic. The bulk of the streets are far too steep for wheeled traffic — indeed, I doubt if there is a wheeled vehicle in the place, except the public coaches. We accordingly had to tramp solemnly through the streets, followed in a procession of twelve picturesquely-clad Indians, carrying our beds, traps, &c. La Paz was to be the starting point for our trip into the little visited valleys of Yungas, and to preparations for this trip we devoted the next few days.

ARTHUR ACLAND ALLEN.

From the New-York Times, June 18.

MR. HICKNEY'S TRINIDAD INVADED.
Great Britain's Warship Barracouta Takes Possession of the Land While the Prince Is in California.

In the dark, in January, this year, Great Britain took possession of the island of Trinidad, the fairy island of Trinidat, whereof Baron Harden-Hickey is sovereign.

Baron Harden-Hickey does not know this yet. He is in California, "hallucinating himself," as his chancellor says; that is, pronouncing in stage coaches through magnificent tree trunks while his sovereignty is undone.

"He writes to me that the weather is fine and that life is good," says M. E. G. de la Boissière. "If he only knew! I have not even been officially notified. My information comes in two letters, written by two different persons, different in nationality and in geographical situation. One of the letters, dated June 3, says that it was the warship Barracouta which effected a landing."

"Then there will be a war, of course," said the reporter.

"Of diplomacy," said M. de la Boissière.

He readjusted his glasses, his double pair of glasses, one of which is fantastic and the other real, and said:

"Brazil will say that Trinidad belongs to Brazil, but you let Baron Harden-Hickey take it, and make a principality of it, with himself as sovereign under the name of James I." Great Britain will reply."

"Then what will Brazil have to say?" asked the reporter.

"That our assumption of the land was sanctioned by Brazil; that Brazil has a protectorate over the principality of Trinidad!" replied M. E. G. de la Boissière, with his graceful bow, that always wins a heart.

"Brazil cannot permit Britain to have a strong hold so near her," he added. "We would not be very dangerous—but England!"

He raised his golden-spangled eyes and continued:

"I can tell you what the outcome of all this is to be. Either we shall be recognized by all the powers, or Great Britain will pay us a large indemnity for all our titles to the land of Trinidad so rashly invaded."

He went out smiling.

Trinidad is a deserted island in the South Atlantic ocean, latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes. It is 3 miles in length and 3 in width. It is rocky and mountainous. It is a paradise of turtles, a cavern of fish, a mine of guano, and—“pardessus le marché”—a well of wealth hidden by pirates, in comparison with which all the fortunes of the rajahs were insignificant.

Baron Harden-Hickey, whom the Parisians esteemed as the witty and warlike editor of *Le Tribut*, is the son-in-law of Mr. John H. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company. His ancestors were Irish and went to France with the Stuarts. He fought under General Schell, Hippolyte Faïne, and A. Lavergne. Then he set sail for Cape Horn.

A storm threw his ship on Trinidat. As there was not a soul there he took possession of the land in his own name. What else could he do?

He went to New-York and wrote a book on various methods of committing suicide. He was married, and his legal claim to his principality,

He laid claim to it, and invited noblemen of the boulevards to purchase titles and ranks in his army. He said that the weather at Trinidat was insufferable for no human, but tolerant to coal gas. He made a pro-persus which was as enchanting as a mining corporation. He adopted a coat of arms and an order of chivalry. He issued—or his agents issued—posage stamps of the new nation. He acquired all the gestures of a sovereign.

If he turned to Dr. Halley's logbook, published in 1698, he probably read in it that "The island has neither goats, nor hogs nor any people." If he read Alxander Dalrymple's "Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the Southern Atlantic Ocean," published in 1775, he probably read in it that Dr. Halley, April 17, 1700, "took possession of the island in his majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the King's letters patent, leaving the union jack flying." But whether he read these abolished records or was told of their existence or has never had the least inkling of them, he is sovereign of Trinidat, the fairy Trinidat, whereof noblemen of the boulevards have dreamed and philatelists of everywhere bought stamps, and Baron Harden-Hickey is much changed or he will not re-sign without a murmur the throne which he has held for a year at least in pure ideal y.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th says that the dispute between Peru and Bolivia has been referred to the American minister, Mr. Mackenzie, for settlement.

—The officers of the various regiments stationed in Santiago propose giving a sumptuous banquet to the fifteen German officers who have now arrived, and who will be shortly incorporated as military instructors to the Chilean army.—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, July 27.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 20th, 1895.

We are deeply indebted to the *Jornal do Comercio* for the kind and most complimentary expressions with which we were favored in that important newspaper on Sunday last. It is always a satisfaction to know that our work is appreciated, but when this recognition comes from a journal so important and influential as the *Jornal do Comercio*, which has no occasion to indulge in empty compliments, the favor is innumerable increased. It is not always an easy task for a foreign newspaper, devoted principally to the local and business interests of foreigners, to avoid conflicts of opinion with those whose interests are purely national, but it may be said that we have escaped much of the antagonism which usually falls to the lot of foreign editors, and have been able to live on pleasant and cordial terms with our colleagues of the national press. We have made it our practice to speak frankly and plainly in our criticisms, and to base our discussions on questions of principle rather than on those of personal interest. There is no fortune concealed in a newspaper so managed, but there is sufficient personal satisfaction to justify the choice, especially when colleagues like the *Jornal do Comercio* and *Gazeta de Notícias* (to whom our obligations are due for equally sympathetic expressions in 1893) are led to honor the work with their disinterested acknowledgments.

The policy-holders of the Equitable and New York life insurance companies are, in our opinion, making a very serious mistake, for they are permitting the use of their names in a controversy between the two companies which has now become purely personal. Manifestly, the only interest which the policy-holder can have in the matter is that of the administration and security of his investment. If he has full confidence in the management of his company, he may with propriety say so, and if he believes that its funds will be better secured by investment in Brazil and under Brazilian inspection, independent of the management and guarantee of the head office, then it is proper enough to say that also. But to sign documents designed to support doubtful measures and to be used in personal attacks on others, without even reading them, is certainly creditable neither to his intelligence, nor to his discretion. And then, to publicly confess, as some have lately been doing, that he signed these documents without reading them and for a purpose quite different from what subsequently appeared, is an exhibition of weakness which, for his credit, ought not to be made public. As we have before said, the question is one of administration and security. The Equitable announces, as it has a right to do, that it will not submit should the project now under discussion become law. The head office of the New-York Life also says that it will not submit, but its South American department favors the project and promises to submit. The points for policy-holders to consider, then, are these. Should the project become law, the Equitable withdraws and for the future may be considered out of the question. Its policy-holders will continue to be insured in the company as before, and will be secured by its enormous reserves in the United States, the company being permitted to maintain an office here for the reception of premiums on old risks and for the settlement of claims. With the New-York Life, however, the case is different. In the first place, the contradiction

between the head office and its South American department must be settled. If the company withdraws, the management of this department stands convicted of intrigue and deception. If it complies with the law, then the head office loses control in great measure of its Brazilian investments, and will be compelled to wholly separate its Brazilian business from that of the central company, for it would be manifestly unjust and unbusinesslike for the central administration to be held responsible for a business over which it has little or no control. The Brazilian department will therefore be detached, or will be sold out to a

Brazilian company, and its policy-holders will be deprived of the security afforded by the company's reserves in the United States, and will in future be secured only by the reserves held in Brazil and resulting from the Brazilian business by itself. This is the logical result of the measure which is now before Congress and which the local management of the New-York Life is supporting. It should be clearly understood that the effect of this bill will be to divorce the Brazilian department from the parent company and to heavily decrease the security offered to the policy-holders. It will also leave the company's business wholly to local inspection and audit, and its investments to fluctuations and risks such as we have experienced during the past four or five years. If the policy-holders are satisfied with this, then no one can complain. It is their own affair, and if they have been deceived in any way then they must settle with their managers by themselves. They should bear in mind, however, that they will have no claim whatever on the New-York office, should this separation take place, nor will they be able to transfer their risks to the older and sounder company. They will be simply transferred to an independent, or semi-independent branch, and in future their claims will be against that branch alone. It is this phase of the controversy, and not the personal disputes between the managers, which should receive their thoughtful consideration.

It is to be noted that there are military and naval men who do not hesitate to condemn the inefficiency and disorganization which exists in both the army and navy of this country. To this we have the testimony of our own eyes—repeated instances of insubordination and disorder, multiplied evidences of inexperience and ignorance, constant inattention to duty, neglect and waste of public property, and all that. Add still further the counsel of certain representatives of the people to the effect that insubordination is frequently beneficial and that the infliction of penalties for it is to be condemned—and we have a situation which merits sober consideration. If the situation described is true—and there is an abundance of evidence to support it on the records of Congress—then it might very properly be asked: "Of what use is the army and navy?" "Why are we spending so much money upon a military establishment which is known to be corrupt and worthless?" "Of what use is a large army and navy to a country so adverse to discipline and restraint?" It is certainly worth considering whether the result is justifying the sacrifice. Brazil is far from being a rich country, and the Brazilian people can not easily carry the burden which has been so unwisely placed upon their shoulders. We know, of course, that it is commonly believed and said that Brazil is a very rich country, and that the present costs of government are nothing for a nation so wealthy and progressive. But all this is false and misleading. Brazil is neither rich, nor is her development such as to warrant any heavy obligations for the near future. The slow growth of her revenues is testimony to the truth of this statement, and the annual recurrence of deficits, followed by periodical additions to the public debt, confirms the conclusions drawn. To add a larger military establishment to the burdens which weigh upon the country, then, is clearly suicidal. Unless prosperity returns and the revenues can be increased, these additional burdens will annually add just so much more to the national debt. And what will there be to show for it? An insubordinate army; a multitude of unemployed, disorderly officers, stores of arms, accoutrements and munitions rotted and damaged through neglect; a fleet of costly warships crippled by neglect and disease; a constantly increasing expenditure on display and experiments to keep up the illusion

that Brazil is a great military power and that the people are getting something for their money. Better would it be were peaceful industries to be developed and its commerce extended. Brazil is in no danger of invasion from her neighbors, and there is no dispute in view to-day which can not be settled by arbitration. It would be better then to reduce the burdens of taxation and to develop the industries of the people, for in their wealth and prosperity there is better protection against aggression and disorder than in the crude military establishment which they are trying to create.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The regular annual meeting of the Strangers' Hospital Association was held at No. 16, Rue Visconde de Itahuna, on the 17th instant, Mr. S. R. Bryan occupying the chair. The business brought before the meeting was limited to the customary reports for the past year and the election of directors.

The reports of the president and treasurer of the association, Messrs. Mackenzie and Jackson, show that the total receipts of the past year amounted to 75,076\$590, viz:

From Donations.....	26,069\$690
" Animal Subscriptions.....	26,625 00
" Patients' Fees.....	32,523 40
" Contributions to Indigents.....	451 70

75,076\$590

The expenditures for the year, including a deficit brought forward from 1893-94, amounted to 69,980\$400 as follows:

Balance from 1893-94.....	3,691\$590
Material (painting, etc.).....	9,351 680
Workmen's wages.....	548 000
Furnishing.....	715 500
Fire insurance.....	737 500
Telephone.....	150 000
Stationery.....	791 700
Nurses' fees (salaries, outfitts and p. charges).....	16,870 670
Servants' wages.....	9,325 470
Maintenance.....	19,210 290
Drugs and instruments.....	2,289 410
Gas account.....	1,277 630
Medical attendance.....	5,039 000

69,980\$400

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Surplus carried over.....

The treasurer calls attention to the circumstance that there was a decline of about four contos of reis in the gross receipts, as compared with the preceding year, though there was a small increase in the annual subscriptions, which promise to yield a still further increase this year. The year, however, was a healthy one, compared with 1893-94, and there was a corresponding decrease in patients' fees, amounting to about nine contos. To offset this the general maintenance account shows a decrease of seven contos of reis. This was largely due to the reduced staff maintained during the greater part of the year.

From the analysis of the balance sheet prepared by the president, it appears that of the 26,076\$690 received as donations, 11,335\$680 were expended on maintenance of the property and some additional furnishing, leaving a surplus of 14,740\$710. The annual subscriptions and patients' fees yielded a total of 48,548\$400, while the current expenditure (salaries, drugs, food, medical attendance, etc., etc.) amounted to 54,954\$170, leaving a deficit of 6,405\$770. A further analysis of the treasurer's accounts shows that the Hospital had received up to June 30th last a total of 310,336\$310 in donations, of which 306,308\$590 had been expended on the buildings and grounds, furniture and taxes.

The new fever ward, which has been ordered from Europe, will cost about 46,000\$ more, including foundations, drainage, tile roofing, gas and water, etc. The funds for this ward have in great part been borrowed from the friends of the institution, the directors having no other alternative. It is impossible to continue without the new ward, and also equally impossible to limit the scope of the Hospital to that of yellow fever alone. The directors believe, however, that the friends of the Hospital, and the many foreign business men who are interested in the maintenance of such an institution at this port, will not see it crippled, or its success endangered, for the want of so small a sum.

According to the physician's report 104 cases were received and treated during the year, of which 49 were subscribers and their employees, and 55 were non-subscribers. Five servants were also treated and three cases were under treatment at the beginning of the year. There were only 18 cases of yellow fever treated, of which 9 were fatal. Five of these fatal cases arrived at the

Hospital, it should be said, in a hopeless condition, showing that there is still too great a delay in applying for admission. The total number of deaths was 13, out of the 112 cases treated.

The vacancies caused by the retirement of four directors and by the death of William Trout, Esq., were filled by the election of Messrs. E. B. S. Benest, F. S. Markland, H. C. Tinker (all re-elected) and J. W. B. Purchas for the term of three years, and C. M. Taylor for one year.

EXPOSITION ABSURDITIES.

Uruguay has just received a high compliment from Costa Rica. The Costa Rican government has addressed a letter to the rector of the Uruguay university asking that a scholastic professor may be sent there (to Costa Rica) to establish and direct an important institution of secondary and superior education. The request is made on the grounds that Uruguay is the most advanced country in Latin America in educational matters. This, we may mention, is no idle compliment, for it will be remembered that the educational exhibit of Uruguay attracted no little attention in the Chicago exhibition and was pronounced one of the best of its kind.—*Montevideo Times*, August 8.

This better indicates, in our opinion, what monstrous frauds these international expositions are. If it is possible for a half-civilized country like Uruguay, backward in everything except criminal assaults on life and property, and with a notoriously bad reputation for the ignorance and unprogressiveness of its population, to impose upon the world with a few models and methods relating to education, then surely we must blame the respectable medium through which it is done. No one who has travelled through the country departments of Uruguay would ever think of that country as prominent in educational work. Even Montevideo, the centre of Uruguayan culture and wealth, will not justify the reputation won through this ingenious exhibit. There may be a few public and private schools here and there which are ably directed and worthy of all praise, but this does not establish the reputation of the whole country. If we mistake not, Brazil and Argentina have also figured high in these international expositions for their educational exhibits, and we doubt not many other countries, notoriously backward in such matters, have also imposed upon older nations by the same methods. In plain terms, these exhibits are inexorable in positions, just as it is for an ingenious mechanic in a government arsenal to send an elaborately finished military rifle as a sample of what the said government is producing when nothing of that description is manufactured or intended to be manufactured, or for a factory to send a sample of goods better finished and of better material than those it manufactures for sale. An educational system necessarily applies to a whole country, and its value must be determined by its general results. If nine-tenths of the public schools are badly directed and miserably supported, if the teachers are insufficiently trained and badly paid, and if the percentage of illiteracy is abnormally high, then certainly that country is not entitled to high rank among the nations of the world in educational matters, simply because some individual educator has succeeded in preparing an interesting and high class exhibit for some international exposition! Give the individual educator all credit for his work, of course, but let the truth be known as to the general application of these ideas.

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

—The numerous friends of Dr. Von Wedekind formerly of the United States gunboat *Yankee* will be amused to learn that one day last week while walking along Rua do Ouvidor in Rio de Janeiro, the doctor was taken for an Englishman and was made to take off his hat to salute the Brazilian flag.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The ridiculous Trinidad question is still occupying some attention, and the Brazilian legation has applied to the Uruguay government, with *urgency*, for a copy of the bill of health presented by H. M. S. *Barracouta* when it returned from Trinidad last January. They are trying to make out from this that there were British authorities established on this barren and uninhabited rock. If that is the case, if the Brazilians know where their property is (which we rather doubt) why do they not go to see into it on the spot? A London telegram says that the British government is not paying any urgent attention to the matter, considering it too trifling. This is highly probable, for the government has something far more important to think about in the change of ministry and the elections.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8. With regard to the aforesaid "bill of health," the matter is too absurd for the importance attached to it. We are informed that no officials were left on the island, and that the documents, etc., were only some of those harmless little fictions which serve in trifling emergencies and harm no one. It would seem that Brazil is attaching too much importance to these trifles.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The new Brazilian minister, Dr. Porciuncula, arrived at Montevideo on the 16th inst.

According to the balance sent to the Argentine minister of finance by the redemption bureau the total amount of currency in circulation on the 1st of this month was \$200,743,023.

A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that some Argentine torpedoes have been running across to Colonia during recent evolutions, and that the Uruguayan government have protested against it.

There were 553 immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo from across seas in the month of June, against 824 last year. The arrivals from Argentina were 3,742, and the departures to that country 2,655.

The Brazilian legation in Montevideo has purchased from Eugenioff and Lleses, for the Rio Grande government, 600 Mauser rifles, model 1871, 11 millimetres calibre, at \$14 gold each.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 6. And yet Gov. Casilhos deems having made this purchase!

Yesterday's telegrams reported a favorable turn to the negotiations for the pacification of Rio Grande. The federal have resisted from their demand for a revision of the constitution of the state, and the government has also made some concessions, though we are not informed what they are. It is expected that the negotiations will now be concluded in a few days. It is to be hoped they included the dismissal of Governor Castilhos, who has been the main cause of such distresses to the state, and whose name has become associated with such banalities.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 9th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 12.—Senate.—Senator Almeida Barreto spoke on affairs in the state of Parahyba and read a telegram giving an account of a fight caused by the police at Campina Grande, in which a policeman was killed and many persons wounded. "Poor republic!" exclaimed the speaker; "all honorable men and friends of liberty are now considered enemies of order." Fortunately the government of the country is in the hands of a man in whom the speaker confides, though he does not confide in the mercenaries that surround him. Senator Otávio made a vehement attack on the Banco da Republica and offered a motion asking for information in regard to the issue of bonds. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution and contended that the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the legislative branch of the government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco de Alencastro, purposing the theme of his speech on the 10th inst., continued to expose the aliases committed in the military service of the country. It is the practice in that service, he said, to pay best those who do least. There is no reason, he asserted, why the aid-de-camp of the President, with the rank of captain, should receive higher pay than a brigadier-general in time of war, nor why a chief of staff should be better paid than a general of division. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that he did not consider excessive the expenses with the arms and the navy in Brazil. England, he asserted, employs in military expenses two-thirds of its revenue: Russia, 60%; Italy, Austria and the German states, 35% and 40%. The numerical strength and the cost of the Brazilian army is comparatively less than those of the armies of Russia, France, England, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Argentina and Chile. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the budget of the war department and Deputy Belisário de Souza on the deficiency appropriation of \$7,695,410 \$55. Deputy Francisco Tolentino complained of the delay of the committee on pensions in reporting on the bill pensioning the daughters of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The Chamber voted in 2d discussion the bill transferring to the state of Pará several public buildings and in 3d discussion the bill on the Leopoldina company.

Aug. 13.—Senate.—Senator Abdon Milanez defended the governor of Parahyba, whose administration, he asserted, has been just and tolerant. Senator Corrêa de Araújo spoke against the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. In his opinion the right of intervention belongs to the executive, whose acts should afterwards be examined by Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether abuse had been committed.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Tolentino called attention to the discrepancy between the army bill and the budget of the war department. The former fixes at 28,000 the number of privates and non-commissioned officers, while the latter provides for only 22,000. He thinks this number sufficient in view of the constant growth of public expenditure and the difficulty in collecting revenue. He censured the government for the expulsion of cadets from the military school and said that in some cases insubordination produces beneficial results. The insubordination of Desterro and Benjamin Constant, for instance, was for them the plumb and stocks of the whole nation. Deputy Neiva asked for an increase in the pay of the employes of the arsenal. Deputy Flávio de Almeida said that the minister of war and the President confess that they committed the unconstitutional act of expelling 600 cadets from the military school. Whatever may have been the fault of these cadets, the government had no right to punish them in any way not prescribed by law. He asked Congress to redress the grievances caused by the unjust and illegal act of the government.

Aug. 14.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Campos defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paula Gonçalves said that Deputy Nilo Peçanha should have compared Brazil's military expenses with those of European nations but with those of the United States. Brazil should have a small army well organized and well disciplined. Deputy José Cadeo said that it is universally acknowledged that Brazil has neither an army nor a navy. Deputy Martins Junior presented a petition of officers of the national guard of Pernambuco,

Aug. 16.—Senate.—Barão do Ladário referred to telegrams that had passed between Deputy Filipe Pires and the governor and legislature of Amazonas. In one of these telegrams the 25 senators who voted for the amnesty bill are classified as enemies of the republic. The speaker declared that he is unconscious of having committed any act injurious to the institutions of the country and announced his resolution of continuing, regardless of the censure of narrow-minded and intolerant politicians, to adhere to the course which he has hitherto pursued. Senator Vicente Machado requested the chair to communicate to the Senate the letter of Senator Souto Antônio resigning his seat. The resigning senator intends to be a candidate for the office of governor of Paraná. After some remarks from the chair and from Senators Coelho Rodrigues, Vicente Machado, Quintino Bocayuva and Ramiro Barcellos it was decided to accept the resignation without the formality of referring it to a committee. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He believes that the bill, far from remedying abuses now committed, will, if passed, contribute to aggravate them. He defended the constitution of the state of Rio Grande.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chair said that at the close of a recent sitting Deputy José Carlos had presented a petition of life insurance policy-holders and had asked for its publication in the *Diário Oficial*. The lateness of the hour rendered it impossible to examine the document, which, after being published, as the honorable member had requested, was found to contain language offensive to Congress. He had accordingly ordered it to be excused from the record and he could not refrain from expressing surprise at the favorable member's request for the publication of such a document. Deputy José Carlos stated that he had not read the document when he asked for its publication and that he now desired that it should be expunged from the record. Deputy Paranhos Monteiro said that it is yet too early to revise the constitution but not too early to point out its defects, some of which are due to the haste with which the constituent congress, under pressure of the acts of the provisional government, adopted certain provisions. One of the defects, in his opinion, is the provision relating to two sets of judges. He thinks that the administration of justice should be exclusively in the hands of the general government. Deputy Luiz Domingues defended the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He does not believe that the interests of Brazilian policy-holders will suffer, even if the two American companies should execute their threat of withdrawing from the country. Deputy Correia da Fonseca asked for the appointment of a committee of five for framing a bill on the registration of real estate. Deputy Sezzedello presented a petition of manufacturers of cotton fabrics. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill for reviving the arsenals and arms factory to Realengo, the barracks of the infantry and artillery to Sampaio or Campo Grande and the cavalry barracks to Maxaquinhos.

Aug. 17.—Senate.—Senators João Neiva and Abdón Milanez discussed political affairs in Parahyba. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He denied that in the United States, Switzerland and Argentina, the right of intervention in the affairs of the states belongs exclusively to the executive.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Carlos de Novais asked for a subsidy for the Sociedade de Geografia do Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Luiz Detri asked for an increase in the pay of the employes of the Polytechnic school and opposed the transfer of the health service of the port to the department of foreign affairs. Deputy José Carlos advocated the increase of the appropriations made for certain police services. Among the expenditures which he advised is that for the purchase of vehicles for conveying drunken men to the police stations. The chamber voted in 2d discussion the deficiency appropriation of \$7,955,405 \$55. Deputy Ezequiel Cuelho warmly opposed the bill on foreign life insurance companies. He earnestly deprecated the socialist tendency to encroach upon official intervention in private affairs.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The population of the city of Goyaz is estimated at 16,000.

In Nietherland there are said to be many cases of small-pox and measles.

There have been many cases of small-pox and several of yellow fever at Pernambuco.

It is stated that some days ago the S. Paulo police discovered 41,000 counterfeited revenue stamps buried on Avenida Paulista.

The state government of Pará pays a subsidy of \$100,000 to the opera company that sings at the capital of the state during the present season.

The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law for erecting on Praça da República at the state capital a monument to Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The July rainfall at São Paulo was 42 millimetres. The maximum temperature (26th) was 81.5° Fahr., and the minimum (11th) was 39.2°.

The S. Paulo legislature has passed a law creating the Instituto Pasteur for the cure of hydrocephalus and the Instituto Ronx for the cure of diphtheria.

The municipal chamber and people of Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, complain that their letters and papers "abandoned in the post-office" at São Sebastião do Azevedo on the 2nd inst., after wandering through the country for two weeks, have finally succeeded in reaching Praia Pequena.

At Victoria, capital of Espírito Santo, there arrived on the steamer *Matto Grosso* 300 immigrants, one of whom is a count and another a lawyer. Their passage, we presume, was paid by the state government.

A São Paulo subscriber of this paper complains of the irregular delivery of his paper. As our São Paulo papers all go in one package, the fault must be in that office. Will the postmaster investigate the complaint?

The municipal chamber of Paráhyba do Sul has changed the name of Santa Anna de Celvâas into Santa Anna de Tiradentes. We do not see that the change is an improvement; onions and tooth-pulling both make one weep.

The state senate of Alagoas has passed a bill approving the acts of the executive in relation to the revolutionary movement of May 1. "Even though he exceeded the faculties conferred upon him by the state constitution," is it possible for the legislature to do this?

A religious question is agitating the people of Matto Grosso. The bishop has ordered a brotherhood to expel Dr. Alves Ribeiro, who is a spiritualist, and has suspended the officers of the brotherhood; but the latter refuse to obey the bishop's orders, and the consequence is that this year the usual religious festival will not be held.

On the 27th ult. a body of law and medical students in Bahia called on the proprietor of the "High Life" (confessionary) (*pastelaria*) and demanded that he should remove the sign because of its being an English title. The proprietor at once acceded and substituted "High Life" with "Luso-American," which pleased the boys and saved his pic from destruction.

In S. Paul the police have continued to arrest alleged counterfeitors. One of the prisoners, Major João Viana, is stated to have confessed his crime and to have made important disclosures implicating others. The notes circulated in S. Paulo are said to counterfeit \$800, 1000 and 10\$ notes of the Banco da Republica. Cuts and proofs of 500 reis notes are said to have been discovered. At Porto Alegre several Italians, accused of counterfeiting, have been arrested.

CRICKET AT SAVYOS.

R. M. S. *Tigres* vs. SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.
Played August 4th, 1895.

SANTOS.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
A. Kealman, b. Richards	4 E. O. Broad, c. Richards	1
J. Crossland, b. Richards	2 A. J. Beeson, not out	1
E. A. Birkin, b. Richards	0 W. H. Bassett, not out	1
Dickson, b. Benoy	5 C. L. St. John, not out	3
J. II Finsell, not out	1 Extras	1
B. Bond, b. Richards	0	1
U. Stucke, b. Richards	5 For 3 wickets	16
A. L. Tweedie, b. Captain	0	1
S. H. Crook, b. Richards	0	1
H. L. Wright, b. Richards	0	1
G. Balache, b. Richards	0	1
Extras	7	1
Total	61	1
R. M. S. <i>Tigres</i> .		
1st Innings.		
A. Richards, c and b. Richards	13 b. Kealman	39
B. Balkam, b. Richards	13 b. Kealman	39
Pearce, c. Kealman, b. Richards	13 b. Kealman	39
Capt. Owen, b. Richards	13 b. Kealman	39
Watson, b. Barber	0 Finsell	0
Dr. Jones, b. Clark	0 Stock	0
W. Watson, b. Barber	4 Kealman	3
H. Henry, b. Barber	4 C. and b. Stucke	1
Neville, b. Barber	0 Kealman	1
Capon, b. Balkam	0 Kealman	1
Simpson, b. Barber	0 net out	1
Parkins, b. Barber	0 Kealman	1
Watson, Eng. not out	0 Stock	0
Extras	3 Extras	1
Total	28	1

*Members of S. A. C.

PONTA DA PRAIA vs. JOSÉ MENINO.

Played August 11th, 1895.

JOSÉ MENINO.

J. A. Cross, b. Stock	17
J. W. H. Finsell, Stock	28
E. O. Broad, b. Stock	0
A. Richards, b. Stock	1
F. II. Gepp, c. and b. Stock	19
F. J. Colburn, c. Kealman, b. Mawson	14
H. L. Wright, b. Mawson	14
R. Samfill, b. Mawson	0
Beaver, b. Mawson	0
A. T. Smith, b. Mawson	0
A. C. Wilson, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	84

PONTA DA PRAIA.

J. Crossland, b. Finsell	0
A. Kealman, b. Richards	3
C. B. Mawson, b. Richards	4
L. Stock, b. Finsell	3
E. A. Barbam, b. Richards	1
A. Tweedie, b. Richards	1
A. Dickson, not out	4
Macfarlane, b. Finsell	0
J. Barboza, b. Richards	1
S. H. Crook, b. Richards	2
H. Harton, b. Richards	2
J. Fraser, b. Finsell	2
Extras	2
Total	23

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

During the past week many reports have been placed in circulation and contradicted in regard to the progress of the negotiations for peace in Rio Grande. According to one of these reports obstacles to pacification have been raised by Silveira Martins. If this is true, it is due, we are convinced, to the fact that the government, hampered as it is by the machinations of Castilhos and his allies, has not been able to offer any practical solution of the problem of giving the revolutionists the indispensable security for the enjoyment of their political and civil rights. Silveira Martin's repugnance to war and his preference for peaceful methods, are well known. He opposed armed resistance in June, 1892, to the government of Castilhos, when the latter, after having been driven from office by the people in November,

1891, succeeded, with the assistance of the general government, in reinstating himself. It was only after over 15,000 Rio-grandenses had been forced by the usurping governor's tyranny to abandon their homes that he gave his consent to the appeal to arms. During the progress of the armed struggle he has always maintained an admirably discreet and unostentatious attitude, giving the revolutionists, indeed, the full benefit of his invaluable services and of the resources which his prestige enabled him to command, but doing this rather as a trusted friend and counsellor than as a leader. This leaves him prepared for a return to peaceful methods whenever he considers them practicable, and we feel assured that he will gladly welcome peace on any terms that do not conflict with the permanent interests of the people of his state. It may be that he and other friends of peace regard time as a potent factor in this question and are willing to allow the present injustice to be prolonged as a *mota* (*incident*) until a natural solution can adjust themselves and a natural solution can be gradually reached.

The commander of the district has continued to enforce his orders for disbanding certain bodies of irregular government troops, and Santos Filho has been arrested for refusing to obey these orders. It is stated that Castilhos is going to take into the state government's service some of the disbanded troops, which have hitherto been in the pay of the general government. João Francisco is mentioned as the probable commander of the force to be thus organized. We fancy that Castilhos, if left to his own resources, will not be able to maintain a very formidable army.

The body of Salvalha da Gama was buried at Rivera, and not at Montevideo, as had been intended. This, it is stated, was due to the fears of Dr. Sebastião da Salvalha and his friends that the demagogues at Montevideo would interfere with the negotiations for peace.

The funeral at Rivera was largely attended, the addresses were highly impressive, and touching.

The *Riviera* will resume its publication, which was suspended in 1892. It is stated that it will be in charge of Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, a prominent revolutionist and warm personal friend of Councilor Silveira Martins.

Dr. Cassiano do Nascimento has been elected to the federal Congress for the 5th district in place of Dr. Fernandinho Abbot, resigned, receiving it is stated, 3,414 votes. The fact that he was elected without opposition and that the vote polled was light, shows that even under the armistice no political liberty exists in the state. If the federalists, as has been practically demonstrated, are strong enough to carry on a war lasting years and even to win pitched battles and still cannot poll a single vote at a congressional election, it is evident that they are either not permitted to vote, or their votes are not counted.

RAILROAD NOTES

The railway conference to be held in this city has been postponed, it is said, to the 2nd prox.

It is stated that the railway connecting Central with Bento Horizonte will be officially opened to traffic on the 7th prox.

It is asserted that the general government opposes the charter, which is asked of the municipal council, for a railway between Mangueira and Ilha das Moças.

LOCAL NOTES

We have always advocated the removal of the troops from this city. The objection to Congressman José Carlos' bill is that it does not remove them far enough.

By a decree of the 15th the government has placed pilot Michael Archangel (Miguel Archanjo) on the retired list, he having served 26 years as pilot on the Rio de la Plata.

The minister of finance, Conciliador Rodrigues Alves, has moved his residence to Ilha do Carvalho, by advice of his physician. We regret to hear that symptoms of herilism have appeared, which render this change immediately necessary.

At 10 o'clock a. m. last Thursday a boy was attacked by foot-pads on Praça da República and robbed of six watches which had been given to him for the purpose of being repaired at the shop at which he is employed.

In July the Instituto Vaccinoso Municipal vaccinated 4,059 persons, distributed 7,428 tubes of vaccine matter, made 398 domiciliary visits, not counting those made to army, marine and police barracks, and inoculated 54 calves.

A man in Santos telegraphed twice to his wife in Rio informing her that he was coming to this city and giving the name of the vessel on which he had taken passage. One of the telegrams reached her after his arrival and the other has not yet come to hand.

The *Páiz* says that of the detective force 50% gave trouble to the police before being employed in its service. And yet, when the friends of the *Páiz* controlled the country, the liberty of the people of Rio de Janeiro was entirely at the mercy of these detectives!

Police Doctor Rego Barros has recently been robbed twice. On the first occasion his pocket-book was stolen at the Apollo Theatre. The thief, finding no money in it, was kind enough to take the pocket-book to the Dr.'s residence and leave it on one of the steps. A few days afterwards the Dr.'s pocket was picked at the Santa Anna theatre and a watch and chain "stolen.

The Supreme Court at its sitting on Saturday declared itself incompetent to take cognizance of the charges made against the prefect of the federal district by Dr. Antonio Alexandre Furtado de Bus, tomante São, president of the Club Republicano Vinte e Quatro de Fevereiro.

Under the presidency of Congressman Aristedes de Queirós a meeting of protectionists was held in this city on the 14th inst. It was resolved to organize an association to be called Associação Emancipadora da Indústria Nacional. How can you emancipate what does not exist?

On Saturday Benjamin Constant Filho, while playing with a revolver, accidentally shot himself in the right shoulder. According to another version the wound was caused not by accident but by an attempt at suicide, this version, however, being contradicted by friends of the wounded man.

Dr. Pereira Guimaraes, who was in charge of the hospital of the revolutionaries on Ilha das Encadas and who recently returned to this city from Europe, was arrested by order of the government on the 13th inst. As the doctor is very ill, he was permitted to remain under arrest at his residence.

The minister of war has authorized the director of the military school to readmit during the coming year some of the students detained early this year for insubordinate conduct. The director is instructed to take into consideration the conduct and scholarship of the applicant, giving preference to those who stood highest.

We are glad to say Deputy José Carlos has at last done something which we can cordially approve. He has presented a bill to the Chamber closing the military barracks in this city and removing the regulars to Resende and two other distant places. We sincerely trust that our approval will not induce him to change his mind.

The Jornal do Brasil of the 15th announced the selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as arbitrator in the disputed boundary question between Brazil and France. To this the same journal added on the following day that the government is disposed to entrust this presentation of the Brazilian claim to Barão do Rio Branco. On the 17th, however, the Jornal do Commercio states that no report had yet been returned by the President of Switzerland who had been invited to serve as arbitrator.

A letter "abandoned in the post-office" on the 22d inst, at 5 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of being delivered to a gentleman residing on Rua Desembargador Isidro, reached its destination only on the morning of the 14th. The letter in question was what is called a *carta expressa*; that is, the sender, in addition to the regular postage of 100 reis, paid on it, in conformity with a rule recently adopted at the post-office, 500 reis to ensure rapid delivery. Rapidity of this description quite takes one's breath.

Although the story is not a long one, we are obliged to tell it in two chapters:—*Chap. I.*—Under the late reign of terror official, semi-official and effusive enthusiasm for the republic was unbounded, malapropos and inexplicable. Not even the most trivial official communication could be made without closing with the cabalistic words "Viva a república!" (Hurrah for the republic!) Accordingly, when the commander of the little fort of Gragoatá across the bay found it necessary to give it a coat of paint, he telegraphed to Itamaraty for orders in regard to the color and received the following patriotic answer:—"Plain de verde. Viva a república!" (Paint it green. Hurrah for the republic!)—*Chap. II.*—Some days ago an enterprising tobacconist of S. Christóvão, for reasons of his own, caused his establishment to be painted bright red, (neat, but not gaudy) and put up a magnificent sign on which shone resplendent the words "Churrasco Jacobina." The day on which this was accomplished was spent in blissful admiration of the lovely work of art, and when the enterprising tobaccoist retired that night, it was to dream of future glory and profit. Imagine his dismay on the following morning, when, hastening to have another can of his bright red shop besmeared with pitch and his gaudy sign replaced with the once patriotic, but now sordid, words:—"Plain de verde. Viva a república!"

The Jornal do Commercio of Sunday says that a large number of counterfeit 500\$, 200 and 100\$ notes have lately been issued. The police of this city have been for some time searching the efforts of the São Paulo police to capture the criminals. Some time ago arrests were made in São Paulo and 160,000\$ were found concealed in sacks of maize in a business house in Ladeira do Falésia, and 50,000\$ more were found in house in Rue da Estação. On the 10th just a Spaniard named Alvarez was arrested in this city, but his accomplices succeeded in destroying or removing the proofs of criminality before the police visited his house. Finally, two or three days since the police succeeded in capturing two Italians, Andrade Scanzio and Giuseppe Villa, who are believed to be the principals concerned. One of these men is a lithographer and the other an engraver, and both have been dodging the police for some time. They were captured in Nova Friburgo, and are said to have been on their way to Ouro Preto. Some of their accomplices state that the notes were manufactured here, while others state that they were printed in Buenos Aires. The police are to be congratulated on the capture and we trust the judges will lose no time in placing the criminals where they can do no more harm. And in this, we trust that the important personages who have been furnishing them the capital needed, will not be overlooked.

AN ART EXHIBITION.

Sr. Antonio Parreira, the well-known Brazilian landscape-painter, inaugurated an interesting exhibition of his works in his studio at Rue dos Dosseliers, Niterói, on Sunday the 11th inst.

The exhibition comprises over 40 pictures, the work of about six months; and all of them confirm the exceptional qualities which have made him one of the leading Brazilian artists.

Nearly all the pictures exhibited represent díscenesque and beautiful scenes in and about

Niterói, and are rendered with great vividness and vigor of interpretation and fineness of execution.

Among the more striking pictures are:

Studie—a large panel, which represents a large cliff on the sea-shore, against which a young woman is idly reclining her head resting upon her left hand, and her eyes looking dreamily upon the sea. The water of the sea, which is very finely rendered, breaks mildly on the beach and there is a stillness and quiet tone all over the picture which enhances the feeling which the artist has tried to impress.

Another picture which quickly attracts attention is one named *Oração*—[Prayer], which depicts a scene very common in the interior of the country. On a small hill by the sea-shore is raised a large cross, with the figure of Christ on it, as is frequently seen in localities where there is no church. Round the cross are seen fishermen and their wives kneeling and in prayer; and in the background several boats and the sea.

Gaiolas (Sea-gulls) is a large rock projecting into the sea—which is all over occupied by these sea-birds. Through a small arch one looks upon the sea beyond, full of boats, and the sky, across which some white clouds are floating and whose sea-gulls are seen living.

Among other noticeable pictures we may mention: *Análise* (an off't S. Domingos); *Boca Vista Rock*; *The Pigeons*; *A Cabana do Simplicio* (Uncle Simplicio's Cabin); *Solitude*; *Rain*; *Fishermen*, etc. Sr. Parreira intends to take all his pictures to S. Paulo where he will open a public exhibition next month, but while he is in Niterói, he will open his studio to visitors every Sunday.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

As Investigações Geológicas do Brasil, by Orville A. Derby; reprinted from the *Revista Brasileira* of May 1895. A general and highly interesting sketch of the geological investigations thus far undertaken in Brazil.

Relatório da Comissão Geográfica e Geológica; the report for the year 1894, is in the progress of the geographical and geological survey of the state of São Paulo. The topographical survey for the year covered an area of 1,666 square kilometers, 1,370 kilometers of roads and 254 kilometers of the Rio Parahyba. The work now covers a large part of the settled districts of the state, and is enabling the commission to provide maps and information which have thus far been impossible in any part of Brazil.

CRICKET.

THE PASSENGERS OF R. M. S. DANUBE VS. RIO. This match was played on the Paysandu grounds on the 12th inst. and resulted in a win for Rio by 7 runs. Esill was best for Rio and Berry bowled finely for the *Danube*, taking seven wickets for 15 runs.

R. M. S. "Danube"	R. M. S. "Rio"
P. C. Berry, c. Pior h. Yoné.....	W. Morrissey, b. Berry.....
C. Hay (imp.), r. White.....	5 H. L. Wheatley (capt.), b. Berry.....
N. J. Johnson, b. Hibbard.....	6 N. Johnson, b. Hibbard.....
J. Jewel, b. du.....	7 C. Wilson, b. Berry.....
C. Corlett, b. du.....	8 A. C. E. Skeggs, b. do.....
H. H. Hibbard, b. Jackson.....	9 H. G. Smith, b. do.....
H. Morrissey, b. Morrissey.....	10 E. V. Young, b. do.....
H. Wheatley, b. Morrissey.....	11 K. Murray, b. Hibbard.....
E. Clarke, b. Morrissey.....	12 C. Jackson, b. do.....
R. F. S. Salt, not out.....	13 F. Prior, not out.....
W. Morrissey & W. Wheatley, b. Berry.....	14 J. Mackenzie, st. Hibbard.....
Gaines, b. Skeggs.....	15 b. Berry, Extras.....
Wheatley, b. Skeggs.....	
Extras.....	Total.....
7	53
Total.....	46

LAWN TENNIS.

II. M. S. RETRIBUTION VS. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played on the 15th inst. at No. 186 Rua São Clemente and was witnessed by a large number of spectators who were handsomely entertained by Mr. De Leuze. Each side was represented by six players who contested the possession of a silver challenge cup. The bank won a creditable victory by 3 sets to love, 19 games in 7.

Score.

Messrs. Simmons & Robinson (B.)	Dr. Gaskell & Mr. Hunter (B.)
Messrs. Webb & Carré (A.)	Capt. Gissing & Dr. Peart (A.)
Messrs. Lloyd & Weigall (B.)	Messrs. Griffiths & Rich (A.)
Dr. Randolph and Mr. Wheatley acted as umpires.	

On the 18th inst. H. M. S. *Beagle* & *Acorn* played the Bank for the possession of the cup, which the Bank managed to retain after a hard struggle, winning by 3 sets to 5—25 games to 18.

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Messrs. Hibbard & Gill (B. & A.)	Messrs. Lloyd & Weigall (B. & A.)
Messrs. Webb & Carré (A.)	Messrs. Sherriff & Salter (B. & A.)
Messrs. Thompson & Rainford (B. & A.)	Messrs. D. L. Isle & Rob. (B. & A.)
Messrs. Webb & Carré (B. & A.)	Messrs. Hubbard & Gill (B. & A.)
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Messrs. Webb & Carré (A.)	Messrs. Sherriff & Salter (B.

[August 20th 1895.]

The shipments during the week have been:

12,131	bags	for the United States
7,314	"	Europe
-	"	Cape of Good Hope
194	"	River Plate
-	"	Costa Rica
19,839	bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States	bag	
Aug. 12	New Orleans Fr. str. <i>Rose</i>	1,025
12	New York " <i>Julian Ponce</i>	1,168
Europe		
Aug. 10	Havre Fr. str. <i>Ville de Montevideo</i>	5,000
10	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Bayern</i>	2,178
10	Copenhagen " 10	2,150
11	Genua Ital. str. <i>Mandua</i>	615
12	Austria Ital. str. <i>Tigre</i>	350
12	Mediterranean Fr. str. <i>Andalucia</i>	450
14	Southampton Fr. str. <i>Montevideo</i>	800

Exchequer:

Aug. 10	River Plate Fr. str. <i>Congress</i>	1,017
10	do. " <i>Br. Juarez</i>	2,125
Consortium, sundry steamers		2,125

Receipts during the past week were 83,716 bags, against 54,615 bags for the preceding week and 49,565 bags for the week before; nearly 6,000 bags arrived on the 12th inst.

The official quotations on the 12th inst. per 100 lbs. were:

Washed..... 15\$60--17\$70

Good..... 13 76--14 14

Regular..... 13 28--14 03

Ordinary 1st..... 14 28--14 03

Good and..... 13 618--15 370

Ordinary 2nd..... 10 894--14 300

Trigue..... nominal

and the *farmacias* fees at the Custom House and \$425 at the financial offices of the States of Rio and Minas.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroba, were the following:

August 12 August 17

No. 6... Nominal N nominal

7... " 24 10

8... " 19 200

9... " 19 300

these being for new coffees since the 12th, and at which the market opened steady this morning, with a moderate demand.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 188,452 bags, in all hands.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
River Plate, etc.	1,017	River Plate, etc.	1,017
Europe, etc.	2,125	River Plate, etc.	2,125
Cape, etc.	2,125	River Plate, etc.	2,125
Costa Rica, etc.	2,125	River Plate, etc.	2,125
Total shipments.....	5,000	Total shipments.....	5,000
Stock, etc.	10,416	Stock, etc.	10,416
Average price No. 7.....	14,250	Nominal	14,250
No. 8.....	14,250	No. 8.....	14,250
N. Y. No. 7.....	14,250	N. Y. No. 7.....	14,250
Average price No. 8.....	14,250	Average price No. 8.....	14,250
Costa Rica, etc.	14,250	Costa Rica, etc.	14,250
Total shipments.....	14,250	Total shipments.....	14,250
Imports.	14,250	Imports.	14,250
Stock, etc.	14,250	Stock, etc.	14,250
Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15
Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27
Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31
Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Sept. 8	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11
Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15
Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 23
Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Sept. 31
Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5
Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9
Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21
Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 23
Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27
Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31
Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2
Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4
Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6
Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18
Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20
Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Nov. 31	Dec. 1
Nov. 31	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
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Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10
Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14
Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18
Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20
Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 26
Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28
Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30
Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1
Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12
Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14
Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
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Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22
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Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
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Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20
Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24
Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26
Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28
Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Feb. 30
Feb. 29	Feb. 30	Feb. 31	March 1
March 1	March 2	March 3	March 4
March 3	March 4	March 5	March 6
March 5	March 6	March 7	March 8
March 7	March 8	March 9	March 10
March 9	March 10	March 11	March 12
March 11	March 12	March 13	March 14
March 13	March 14	March 15	March 16
March 15	March 16	March 17	March 18
March 17	March 18	March 19	March 20
March 19	March 20	March 21	March 22
March 21	March 22	March 23	March 24
March 23	March 24	March 25	March 26
March 25	March 26	March 27	March 28
March 27	March 28	March 29	March 30
March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1
April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4
April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6
April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8
April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10
April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12
April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14
April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16
April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18
April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20
April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22
April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24
April 23	April 24	April 25	April 26
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 28
April 27	April 28	April 29	April 30
April 29	April 30	May 1	May 2
May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4
May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6
May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8
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May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12
May 11	May 12	May 13	May 14
May 13	May 14	May 15	May 16
May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18
May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20
May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22
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May 29	May 30	May 31	June 1
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June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19
June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23
June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25
June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27
June 26	June 27	June 28	June 29
June 28	June 29	June 30	July 1
June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3
July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5
July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7
July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9
July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11
July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13
July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15
July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17
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July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25
July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27
July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29
July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31
July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2
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Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
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Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
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Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



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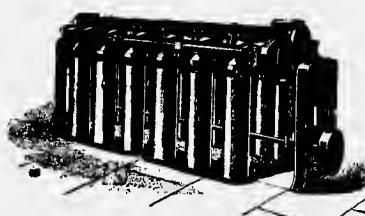
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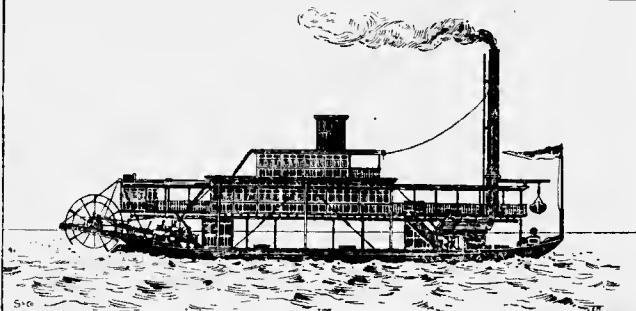
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